

The Saturday Evening Post

Vol. II.—No. 20.

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FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Editor,—The following beautiful lines were written by a friend a year or two ago, and though the author may be less pleasing than was intended, they are stamped with the patent of intrinsic merit. The allusions, it is true, are loose, and may not interest the generality of readers, but their grace and harmony will make them welcome every where. They were written on Valentine's day, and are the relics of an innocent and romantic time, that still lingers in many a neighbouring age, affording at once a happy moment to the reverie, and a revenue to the Post-boy. Their publication may surprise their fair and noble author, but I hold myself responsible.

May 17, 1823.

Altho' on thee I fear'd bestowing,
One tender, soft, approving smile,
My heart, like thine is near o'erflowing
With the pangs it can't beguile.

To poverty, tho' 'tis an object,
Whose wants are many and unblest,
The man I love, I'll ne'er reject,
Tho' he his poverty confess'd.

Thy fortune may not blessings shower,
And we together struggle long,
Still in every trying hour,
I'd strive to soothe thee with a song.

Blest with health and with competence,
Sweetly we'll live,
And our greatest enjoyment shall be,
To cherish each other, forgo and forgive.

The errors of ***** and me. ROSA.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

TO

Perhaps 'twas well you falsely gave
A straw a sinking wretch to save,
And as his hopes began to swell,
With drew and left a stormier wave;
'Twas vile—but still perhaps 'twas well,
'Twas trifling—but my soul must bow,
For its dull grasp is nerveless now
That grief hath check'd its youthful swell,
I might have known hope's cheating bogy
Was it by falsehood—but 'tis well,
And now let scorn exulting tell,
Its wretched boast—and why—and hoy.

HAMLET.

From our friend, the 'Old Bachelor.'

To Atkinson & Alexander.

Just as I expected! An independent man cannot open his mouth to expatiate with complacency upon the quiet, freedom and retirement which he enjoys when disposed to meditate, and the free and easy conviviality of a tavern, when inclined to jollity and company—without being attacked on every quarter by a host of petticoats, so that on whatever side he turns, he finds a toe to face him.

I have magnanimously determined to give my opponents every advantage, and to bear their scattering fire with fortitude: although their small shot may gall me at times, yet I foresee that a deal of blank cartridge will be wasted upon me—yes, gentlemen, they will load their artillery with a little grape and language, and fill it up to the muzzle with powder, to fire against a stone wall—a tremendous explosion and clattering will result, though it will do but little mischief. Although Miss Stubbs says I am old and ugly, and pretends to be afraid that my long beard would scratch her tender skin; and Miss Primals, and all the rest, heap upon me the like calumnies, yet I shall submit to it for the present, as you know I am a round-faced, jolly, pleasant-looking man, particularly on Saturday evening, when the week's growth of my face has been taken off.

I proceed to lay before you a billet-doux as a specimen of what I have received, and what I may expect. Yours, fraternally.

For the Old Bachelor in the Evening Post.
Mr. BLUES.

Perhaps you think that you are very sagacious, and have sufficient influence among the young men to induce them to live the same solitary and misanthropic life that you do yourself; but you will find yourself mistaken—youth finds a stronger and better monitor implanted in its bosom for the wisest purposes, than you can ever hope to be. The young heart wants some object to be kind to, and no object is so well calculated to receive that kindness, and to return the favour by bestowing on it contentment and felicity, as an affectionate wife, a companion of love, who will prove the truest friend in adversity and sickness, the best zest to prosperity and health, and the wisest counsellor in promoting happiness at all times. An investigation of the nature of man shews that conubial love was the path marked out for him by his Creator from the beginning of time; and that only true happiness is to be found therein. It is only when he has left this virtuous path (for it is next to impossible for a bachelor to be virtuous) that he becomes truly miserable, and an execrable, like you, in society. It is then, from the indulgence of sensual and vicious habits, that his passions take a wrong bent, and form attachments to dogs and cats and a multitude of frivolous things beneath the dignity of man to attend to. As for your single self, you have become so warped that I despair of ever benefitting you by my counsel, even supposing you were worthy. I dare say you are an ugly withered old fellow, with such a rough, long bearded face, that a virtuous, modest maid

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WHOLE NO. 94

like me would be ashamed to come within your reach, much less to wed. I shall not waste my time by parleying with you any longer at present; but conclude, by enclosing a song to the same tune as your last, but far superior in the moral it inculcates.

SILVIA STUBBS.

THE MARRIED MAN'S FARE.

A Parody on the Bachelor's Fare.

Happy and free are a married man's reveries,
Cheerily, merrily passes his life;
He knows not the Bachelor's revelries, devilities,
Caress'd by his friends and wife;
From inassitude free too, sweet home still to flee to;
A pet on his knee, too, his kindness to share;
A fire-side so cheery, the smile of his desire—
O, this, boys, this, is the married man's fare.

MONITEUR.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Our opinions respecting outward things depend very much upon outward testimony; and they vary very much according to the evidence presented—and partly according to our capacity to receive or accept that evidence. Now, whatever changes may take place in our judgment respecting external circumstances, truth is always the same, and the certain evidence of truth is the inspiration which comes immediately from the Fountain of light. This is pure and incontestable; and if we keep near enough to it, and conform in all things to its directions, we shall be instructed in that way wherein is no error, and our opinions and judgment of external circumstances will be rectified thereby. But while we have to deplore our shortness and imperfection in due attention to the Fountain of light and knowledge, we shall not improve the matter by controversy about external testimony. There is too much contention amongst the professors of religion; it would seem as if they had, many of them, enlisted under other banners than those of the Prince of Peace—contending for his name, while they reject his example, his doctrines and his spirit.

It is good to promote the happiness of one another as much as we can; it is evil to scatter discord and dissension amongst brethren. God never designed that his children should worry and perplex one another; but that each should promote the harmony and happiness of the human family. Pain, sickness, disease, and misfortunes of various kinds, are the concomitants of the present state of existence—So it appears to be ordained by the wisdom of Providence: But man, as if there was no alloy enough to induce us to look forward towards a better state of existence, has invented a multitude of other evils, and, demon like, deals them out with great liberality towards his fellow probationer, as if, were it possible, to make him entirely wearied with his existence. Jesus Christ was holy, harmless and undefiled—he has left us an example of purity, that we might follow him, and know a redemption from every error, every delusion, and every disorganizing disposition. Discord and delusion vanishes with the risings of the light of the Divine Immanuel. LUCAS.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Rees Davis and his brother John were orphans, placed out in one of the interior shires in England, the one to a herdsman and the other to a shepherd, at the age of 14 and 12—they happened one day to meet, and each being dissatisfied with his situation, they resolved that on a fixed day they would escape and meet at a sea-port to take shipping for America. They missed each other; Rees got on board a merchant vessel and landed safely at Philadelphia, where he was sold to pay his passage, to a farmer in Bucks county—He often made enquiry for his brother John, but could get no intelligence respecting him for a great many years. John had the misfortune to get on board a man of war where he was detained a long time; at length he made his escape and got to Philadelphia, changing his name to John Waters to prevent being recognized. He resided many years near the Buck, in Bucks county. At length, at Newtown Election, where the whole of the electors in Bucks assembled, Rees sees a man whom he thought resembled his brother, he made sundry enquiries respecting his history and at length enquired his name. John said his name was Waters—to which Rees replied, no it is Davis, and I am your brother. Few of the marvellous meetings of lovers in novels and romances, ever portrayed a more interesting scene than this singular recognition of two long separated brothers. John Davis died in 1797, said to be aged between 80 and 90 years. L.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

MUMBO JUMBO

In Park's Travels we have the following singular account of the method some of the negroes adopt, to correct their ladies, for unruly behaviour, and reduce them to proper subjection. It is to be hoped that none of our busy, useful, sensible sort of men, will ever take it into their heads to tease and worry the public into any such plans of utility in this country.

increase of a slave population, you promote the increase of that of the whites."

The emancipation, therefore, by every rational and practicable measure, of the present population of slaves, must obviously present itself as the principal, if not the only means, of restraining their disproportionate progressive increase.

The positions of the author above quoted, are established by an appeal to incontestable facts, derived from the Census of the United States from 1790 to 1810; and the results are produced by fair calculations. The progressive increase of the black population of the slaveholding states over that of the white, presents an awfully prospective view of the result of the present system, and which can only be averted by some wise and timely regulations, for meliorating the condition of the slave, and for the final abolition of his bondage.

If we compare this progression in the different states of the Union, we shall find, that while that of the free states of New-England, New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, increases in a ratio of 99 per cent in twenty years, the white population of the four slave holding states of Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, increases, in the same period, in a ratio of about 33 per cent—while, at the same time, that of the slaves of the last mentioned states, increases in a ratio of about 56 per cent. By the natural progress, therefore, in those states, it appears, that at the end of the present century, the SLAVES will greatly outnumber the WHITES.

After having entered at some length, into a comparative estimate of the progress of population in the different states of the Union, the writer above mentioned, in reasoning upon the results, infers, that there is a difference of from 40 to 60 per cent in 20 years; that it is 86 per cent against Maryland; 74 against Virginia; 68 against North Carolina, and 35 against South Carolina. But in the four slave holding states south of the Carolinas, this disproportion is still more apparent.

How momentous the consideration, that, while our citizens are lulled into security, through ignorance of the real condition of things, the cause which tends to the subversion of their vital interests, is constantly progressing; and unless prevented or removed, must finally gain the ascendancy.

Franklin was looking at the water—the man observed his eyes fixed very intently upon it, and asked the reason—Franklin shook his head. The man repeated the question—Franklin replied by repeating the shake—at the same time asking very abruptly, do you dislike to look at water? "I" said the man, "I am—dislike to look at the water, no, indeed, do you?" "Pray, said Franklin, riveting his eyes upon him and speaking quick—pray have you ever been bit?—don't think he was mad—poor little fellow—oh no, no, no, no, a puppy couldn't have been mad: no bigger than—woog! (snapping at the man)—who jump—smack through the inside of the coach, up to his chin in mud, hydrophobia, re.

Drive on coach,

Drive on—

The man obeyed;

the symptoms of hydrophobia all

disappeared from Franklin, and the stage proprietor was left to plough his way home, as the poor woman had been ploughing before him.

ANECDOTE OF FRANKLIN.

When what is now a very decent, tolerable sort of a road through New-Jersey from the side next the North River, was little less than a most abominable slough it was the misfortune of Franklin to travel through it with the proprietor of the stage coach. When they had passed about half way over it they overtook a wretched decrepit old woman—nearly exhausted with wading in the water and mud which was half leg deep.

Franklin, taking compassion on her miserable appearance, proposed admitting her into the carriage and paying her fare himself. The proprietor refused—Franklin remonstrated—exacted—intreated but all in vain. The rascal was insatiable—he was proprietor, and burn his buttons if he'd be satisfied by any body."

Bo the old lady was left in the mud.

In the course of their ride, and while the cattle were dragging them through the very worst part of the road, the horses sinking breast deep at every step—the wheels nearly buried, and all hands growling and sweating with vexation, the conversation turned, some how or other, upon mad dog, hydrophobia, re.

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Address to the People of the U. States.

The American Convention for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, and improving the condition of the African Race, have directed their standing committee to address you, on some of the important subjects which have engaged the attention of that body, relative to the present state of the coloured population of our country.

Believing it our duty to represent to you in as clear a light as possible, the actual state of things; we respectfully claim your attention to the following facts—all-important in our view, and some of which may involve, at no very distant period, the dearest interests of our country.

There is, perhaps, no question, either in morals or politics, which is so interwoven with the future destinies of the United States, and so loudly calls upon the Statesman and the Christian, to unite their endeavours in the cause of humanity, as that of the ANTI-SLAVERY. The true state of things has been developed in a pamphlet written by a professional gentleman of Baltimore, and published in 1819. In this very interesting work, the author has clearly proved "that the white population in a slave state, does not increase so fast by at best 30 or 40 per cent, in twenty years, as the same population in a state where there are none, or but few slaves"—"that a slave population increases by procreation faster than the white population, in a slave state"—and "that a free black population does not increase so fast by procreation, as a slave population."—Hence it follows, as a self evident conclusion, that "in proportion as you restrain the

Independently of any Supernatural Agency in the disproportionate increase above stated, it is easy to perceive that the increase of population must always be regulated by the means of subsistence. Where these are abundant, it has been proved that the human species will double itself in fifteen years. They do, in a part of own country, by natural increase, double themselves in about twenty years. But if, to meet this geometrical increase, the earth do not produce a commensurate increase of subsistence, the population will dwindle. The laws of the CREATOR wisely limit population in proportion to these means. Accordingly, therefore, as the slave population exceeds that of the whites, the subsistence for the latter must be diminished, and consequently their increase be restrained: "for every slave in the United States occupies the place of a freeman," while the very circumstance of slavery, as might easily be demonstrated, incapacitates a country for supporting as many men as it could do, if all were free.

Having proposed for your serious attention these facts and their obvious consequences, suffer us respectfully to reiterate, what we have often, under a sense of duty, presented to the view of our fellow-citizens: viz. the subject of the horribly inhuman practice of kidnapping, pursued only by a mercenary and degraded portion of the community, who have forfeited all right to the tolerance of their enlightened and philanthropic countrymen. We cannot but view the remedy for this crying evil, as fully within the sphere of legislative power, and anxiously wait for the energetic enactment and execution of penalties, adequate to the extinction of this brutal practice.

A third subject, which, in our apprehension, claims the prompt consi-

deration of our fellow-citizens, is, that of giving special attention to the moral and intellectual culture of the Free Blacks, and also, as far as practicable, of those yet held in bondage.

The necessity and policy of such a measure need scarcely be urged, when it is considered, that the former can be, by Education alone, properly qualified for understanding and appreciating their rights, and for the fulfilment of those duties which they owe to society. We have abundant proof, that wherever due care has been extended in thus qualifying these, they have, with as few exceptions as are found among the whites, derived and manifested fruits, satisfactory both to themselves and to the community. And, as it respects those yet in bondage, such culture would be equally useful, and, if afforded them for the declared purpose of fitting them for the enjoyment of freedom, would operate as a bond of allegiance and affection to their masters, meliorate their sufferings, and reconcile them to their condition, more effectually than threats, whips, or chains. Many of these are, with a reasonable hope, anticipating liberty, in consequence of numerous noble examples around them, of benevolent masters, who, so far as comports with prudence, and a conscientious regard for the interests and safety of other holders of slaves, have either manumitted them in their lifetime, or enjoined the Christian and Constitutional duty on their heirs.

Fourthly. We would advert to that species of domestic, or internal traffic, which still continues to disgrace many portions of our beloved country—that of SELLING SLAVES FROM ONE STATE OF THE UNION INTO ANOTHER. We believe that, so long as this is suffered to exist amongst us, our hopes of the final abolition of slavery will necessarily be frustrated, and even the noble efforts which GREAT BRITAIN is at this time making, towards the removal of this opprobrium of nations, must meet with paralysing opposition. And we take the liberty to observe, that notwithstanding our powerful and simultaneous exertions for the civilization and enlightening of the Heathen in foreign lands; the neglect of the many thousands within our own borders, who groan in bodily and mental chains, continues to be a stain of a deep dye on our character, both as professors of the Christian name, and defenders of the inalienable Rights of Man.

By order of the Committee,
EDWIN A. ATEE, Chairman.
Philadelphia, 5th May, 1823.

A GUIDE To the Game of Draughts.

GAME No. 9.											
Blacks move first.											
11	to	13	24	to	20	8	to	22	29	to	25
22		17	6		9	30		23	12		16
15		18	26		23	9		18	19		3
23		14	3		8	27		22	2		6
9		18	23		19	18		27	3		10
17		14	18		22	25		18	6		29
10		17	23		18	5		9			
21		14	11		16	32		25			
8		11	20		11	4		8			

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PARODY.

"Ain't I know by the smoke that as gracefully curl'd?"
I know by the voice that so sweetly arose.

And on the green elm, there was somebody near,

And I said if there's peace to be found in repose,

The bear that was bumble might hope for it here,

Every murmur was hush'd and I heard not a sound.

Saw the aspens that lisp'd their willow, and sight'd

As it kiss'd her fair bress where it sympath'd found.

And the child with the strain that in harmony did.

"And here, I exclaim'd, find no holy a scene,

With the essence of bliss in such tenderness given,

And the moon smiling fair in the blue sky serene;

The soul in girt thine calmly and purely of Heaven,

How sweet from the pain of long absence return'd,

To hear with what fondness was cherish'd my name,

And I know that the Name in Love's bosom I learn'd,

Was glowing there purely and brightly the same.

HAMLET.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ERASMUS—No. 2, Concluded.

FROM THE BIBLIOGRAPHY.

1. Expressions of Jesus himself.

To sit on my right hand and on my left is not done to give, but it shall be given to them of whom it is prepared of my Father.

Of that day and that hour knoweth no man, no not even the angels of heaven, but my Father only.

The son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do.

The Father hath not left me alone, for I do always those things which please him.

Ye seek to kill me, a man that hath told you the truth which I have heard of God.

I proceeded forth and came from God, neither came I of myself, but he sent me.

I have not spoken of myself, but the Father which sent me, he gave me a commandment what I should speak.

If ye loved me ye would rejoice because I said I go unto the Father; for my Father is greater than I.

If ye keep my commandments ye shall abide in my love; even as I have kept my Father's commandments and abide in his love.

It is not for you to know the times and seasons which the Father hath put in his own power.

The word which you hear is not mine, but the Father's which sent me.

I have called you friends, for all things which I have heard of my Father I have made known unto you.

My soul is exceedingly sorrowful.

Abba, Father, all things are possible with thee; take this cup from me; nevertheless not as I will, but as thou wilt.

I ascend to my Father and to your Father; to my God, and to your God.

My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me.

And I say unto you that I will pray the Father for you; for the Father himself loves you, &c.

And this is life eternal, that they might know thee (P. & her) the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom thou hast sent.

I have manifested the name (Father) unto the men which thou gavest me out of the world; thine

they were, and thou gavest them me; and they have kept thy word. Now they have known that all things whatsoever thou hast given me are of thee. And the glory which thou gavest me, I have given to the world.

I am he that liveth and was dead. [Was God with me?]

To him that overcometh will I give power over the nations, even as I received of my Father.

Him that overcometh will I make a pillar in the temple of my God.

To him that overcometh will I grant to sit with me in my throne, even as I overcame and am set down with my Father in his throne.

These things saith the Amen, the faithful and true witness, the beginning of the creation of God.

2. Expressions of Paul.

There is none other God but one.

Unto us there is but one God, the Father, of whom are all things.

The head of every man is Christ; and the head of the woman is the man, and the head of Christ is God.

Then cometh the end when he (Christ) shall have delivered up the kingdom to God, even the Father.

When all things shall be subdued unto him then shall the son also himself be subject unto him that did put all things under him, that God may be all in all.

God was in Christ reconciling the world unto himself.

Though he (Christ) was crucified through weakness, yet he liveth by the power of God.

A mediator is not a mediator of one, but God is one.

Let every one of us please his neighbour for his good to edification; for even Christ pleased not himself.

Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith, who for the joy that was set before him endured the cross.

It pleased the Father, that in him (Christ) should all fulness dwell.

3. Expressions of Peter.

God anointed Jesus of Nazareth with the Holy Ghost and with power. [Did God anoint God with power?] God was with him. *Him* hath God exalted to be a prince and a Saviour.

4. From John.

No man hath seen God at any time.

5. From Revelations.

The revelation of Jesus Christ, which God gave unto him.

The foregoing texts are less than half of those which I had selected of a similar import; but these are thought sufficient for the purpose.

I intend next week to examine whether the terms God, and Jesus Christ, are ever used synonymously in the Scriptures; and also to state the evidences which tend to show the spuriousness of the text relative to the "Three that bare record in Heaven."

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

In this age of literary improvement and science, it is pleasing to notice the various efforts of mind in our own country that tend to the diffusion of elegant and polite literature. While the presses in Europe are daily teeming with productions in various departments of science and literature, it is evident that we are gratified with the originalities of genius in America, to the extent that is certainly necessary to a firm and substantial basis for that reputation which were easily established were there not unfortunately more causes operating against, than for this desirable desideratum; and which causes, as reproachful as they are effectual, are generally too well known to be repeated here. We have of late been gratified with no instance of American talent that bid fair to exalt the character of our own literature to a very superior eminence; and which have already given assurance of those excellencies that will warrant our most devoted patronage. Among the latest of these we particularly notice the *WILDERNESS* and particularly recommend it to the attention of those of your readers who may not have had an opportunity of its perusal. Extravagant eulogy is not our intention. Of this we are moderately certain that the greatest panegyric which can be bestowed on this excellent production will be found in the reader's heart and feelings elicited by that sympathy which the strokes of genius never fail of calling forth from minds that can fully appreciate the worth and power of exalted talent. The scene of the work is connected with some of the most interesting and least known events of our extended country, and is in general, in situation and plot, so allied to nature that it may emphatically be said to be a faithful picture of life, situation, and manners, enlivened by all that light and shade of colouring which only the hand of a master could produce. W.

FROM THE BALTIC PATRIOT.

BED BUG SOCIETY.

At the last annual meeting of the "Female Society for the extirpation of Bed Bugs and for ameliorating the condition of those who are infested with them," held on the 5th inst. at the sign of the Buggaboo, Mrs. Priscilla Pillow, was called to the Chair, and Miss Sally Scratch was appointed Secretary pro. tem. The annual report was then read—

When, on motion of Mrs. Sackingbottom, that the Society do now proceed to the election of officers for the ensuing year, seconded by Miss Betsy Bedcord, the business was entered upon forthwith, and on counting the ballots it appeared that the following officers were duly elected:

Mrs. Rachel Batalane, President.

Mrs. Bridget Bedpost, Vice Presidents.

Miss Susan Sheets,

Miss Charity Coverlid, Cor. Sec.

Miss Sally Scratch, Rec. Sec.

Mrs. Rose Blodgood, Treasurer.

Mrs. Priscilla Pillow,

Mrs. C. Sublime,

Mrs. Lucy Whisky,

Miss Tacy Turpentine,

—Susan Sopit,

—Hannah Brush,

—Harriet Hunt,

—Dorothy Drownem,

—Patience Pinchem,

—Mary Mashem,

—Prudence Stompem,

—Ruth Rotem,

On motion of Miss Maria Mite—

Resolved, on account of the multiplicity of business which the members have on hand, in consequence of belonging to so many useful societies, that the monthly and quarterly meetings of the board be dispensed with.

After some desultory conversation on a very delicate subject, which it would be imprudent to publish, it was

Resolved, that in order to keep peace at home, the treasurer be authorized to offer a premium of one hundred cents for the best model of a machine for Darning Stockings, which may render the superintendance of the ladies of the family, both old and young, unnecessary, to be decided at the next Annual Meeting.

Resolved, that this society would highly approve of the formation of an Auxiliary Female Juvenile Bed Bug Society—and that the President be requested to induce a few children to call a meeting for the purpose, and also to solicit the assistance of the Rev. Harry Humbug, to deliver an address on the occasion.

Resolved, that we do approve of the practice of sending children from door to door to solicit contributions, provided they do not exceed one half their receipts in confectionary. Adjudged.

The editors of papers disposed to encourage the formation of self-created societies for any purpose, are respectfully requested to publish the above.

SALLY SCRATCH, Rec. Sec.

There was a fall of snow at Salem N. Y. on Monday, and ice made during the night nearly one fourth of an inch thick.

LONDON FEMALE FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

Morning Dress.—High dress of Cyprus crêpe of a pale lavender colour, fastened behind; from the bust, nine narrow bands of *grün de Naples*, bound with satin of the same colour, descend to the waist, confining the reversed plating that forms the front of the body; from the shoulder, on each side, is a triple wave of satin piping, with small satin leaves with corded edges; the long sleeve easy; neat cuff, with wave trimming and leaves; the upper sleeve is rather long and very full, with bands to correspond with the front; broad *grün de Naples* band, bound with satin; round the waist, fastened behind with steel buckle; three rows of minaret bells of *grün de Naples*, bound with satin; decorate the bottom of the dress which is finished with a satin roulante. Square collar of worked muslin and worked muslin ruffles. Round cap of sprigged bobbinet, and a single border of British lace, set on with equal fulness all round, and trimmed with shaded gauze ribbons of azure and rose colour. Cache-eave shawl, and jocquard-coloured gloves.

Spring Promenade Costume.—A round dress of fine cambric or India muslin, trimmed round the border with three Vandycy bounces, set or plain, of muslin newly embroidered, and each point edged with narrow lace. A mantle of pale Ceylon ruby, or of bright rose color, is worn over this dress, with Capuchin hood and standing-up collar above; the mantle is lined throughout with figured sarcenet or gossamer satin of a lighter shade, or else with white; but that also is figured, and generally the figures on the white ground correspond in color with that of the mantle, which is edged all round with a fold of satin, of a moderate breadth, cut in bias. The bonnet is of a shape entirely novel; with a mandarin double crown pointed at the top. The bonnet is of the same color as the mantle; and the divisions of the mandarin crown are edged with a delicate silk fringe, or with white blood. On the left side is placed a large full-blown rose. A small cornette of fine lace is

This page from the Evening Post, Second Edition, dated Saturday, May 17, 1823, is a rich historical document. It includes a variety of content such as news items, advertisements for hardware, jewelry, and medical services, and sections for removals and wanted notices. The layout is dense with text and some illustrations, reflecting the print style of the early 19th century.

THE OLI.

"VANITY'S THE VICE OF LIFE,
THAT GIVES IT ALL ITS FLAVOUR."

The following church yard poetry, it is said, once stood upon the wooden tomb stone of a woman who died in England about half a century ago:
Grieve not for me my dear, at dear
I am not dead, but sleeping here;
With patience wait, prepare to die;
And in short time you'll come to me.
Some wicked wog with his pencil wrote below in the name of the husband.
I am not grieved by my death,
Sleep on, I've got another wife;
Therefore, I can not come to thee,
For I must go to bed to she.

A Schoolmaster wrote to a lady,
"How comes it this delightful weather
That U and I can't dine together?"
She answered,
"My worthy friend, it cannot be,
"U cannot come till after T."

CAPTAIN CALAMITE.

"To what sea must we come, Harriet?"

A refugee officer, who lived to a great age at Bristol, under the title of Captain Calamite, took great delight in recounting to his younger neighbors the misfortunes of his early years. His favorite tale was that of his captivity at Algiers. His stature, it must be observed, was singularly diminutive, and his strength of body small in proportion. To such a one no severe tasks of labor could be assigned, even by the most barbarous master. What then were the cruelties he had to relate? "I was treated (he used to say to the editor's friend) like a brute animal. They could not make me tug at the oar; they could not make me drag heavy stones; they made me sit, day after day, and night after night, in one cruel constrained posture—to hatch turkeys!"

DUELING.

Macklin once undertaken in a lecture, at his school of oratory, to show the cause of dueling in Ireland; and why it was much more the practice of that nation than any other. In order to do this in his own way, he began with the earliest part of the Irish history, as it respected the customs, the education, and the animal spirits of the inhabitants; and after getting as far as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, he was again proceeding, when Foote, who was present, spoke to order. "Well, sir, what have you to say upon this subject?" "Only to crave a little attention, sir, (says Foote with much seeming modesty) when I think I can settle this point in a few words." "Well, sir, go on." "Why, then, sir," says Foote, "to begin, what o'clock is it?" "O'clock," says Macklin, "what has the clock to do with a dissertation on dueling?" "Pray, sir," says Foote, "be pleased to answer my question." Macklin, on this pulled out his watch and reported the hour to be half past ten. "Very well," says Foote; "about that time of the night, every gentleman in Ireland that can possibly afford it, is in his third bottle of claret, consequently in a fair way of getting drunk; from drunkenness proceeds quarrelling, and from quarrelling dueling; and so there's an end of the chapter." The company seemed fully satisfied with this abridgment; and Macklin shut up his lecture for that evening in great dudgeon.

TOOTH ACHE CURED,
Instantaneously and without pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, Dentist,
FROM LONDON.

A SQUIRES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and gmetics the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts. Artificial teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

Milford's Tooth Powder.

This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excused by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish, but preserves and hardens the gums—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODYNE DROPS for the cure of Tooth Ache—Price 50 cents. LOTION for the cure of Scrofulous Gums, and to lessen the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious and at the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 16 South Fifth, near Spruce-street.

feb 1—6

Returning to England.

JOHN OLDRIDGE, begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public, that on account of the great demand for the *Book of Columbus* in Great Britain, and particular family affairs, he intends taking his departure, with his family, in a few months, from Philadelphia, and therefore thinks it his duty to inform his patrons, that it would be well for them to lay in a stock of his *Book of Columbus* for family use, as he does not intend to leave as Agent in the United States.

It is usually as a preventative for the falling off and restoring of hair is universally allowed and approved by thousands who have used, or seen it tried; therefore it is unnecessary to enter into a long detail of its other virtues. It is now made nearly colourless, and still retains its former virtues. It is prepared and sold, as usual, at his establishments No. 554 South Front street, and No. 21 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, at one dollar per bottle, and 40 cents for a half-bottle. Gaudelius—To those who purchase quantities, jan 18—19

JOHN OLDRIDGE.

Fancy Japanned Chairs.

DAVID LAKE, Jun. Fancy Japanned Chair Manufacturer, Gilder and Ornamental Painter, No. 30, NORTH FOURTH STREET, Philadelphia, has constantly on hand and for sale, a great variety of Chairs, Lounges, &c. with Canes, Rush, and Wooden bottoms, of the latest fashions and best quality, wholesale and retail. Old Chairs Japanned and Gilt. apr 12—14

Fashionable Tailoring.

COURTLAND F. FOLWELL, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his establishment to No. 43, SOUTH FIFTH STREET, where he still begs a continuance of their favours. C. F. F. likewise informs his friends and customers that he has made arrangements so as to receive the imported fashions as soon as any other tailor in the city. Every garment therefore intrusted to him will be made up in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and at a moderate price for each.

N. B. A handsome assortment of fashionable Silk, Velvet, and Elastic Spring Suspenders. apr 10—11

J. MORTIMEE, 74 south Second st.
A S constantly on sale, at reduced prices, Bank Books, Custom Hough and other Blanks, and Stationery in general. All the New Publications as they appear. Orders taken for European and American periodicals. Auction Books at the lowest prices. Jan 4—6

Tooth Brush Manufactury.

ANDREW MOORE, No. 119 North Third street, above Race street, Philadelphia, offers for sale, Tooth Brushes, of a superior quality—Also, Fancy and Common Brushes, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms. All orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to. apr 6—8

Dr. ATKINSON'S
Superior Patent Spring Riding Saddles and Patent Lapore Bridles, &c.
HAVING purchased of John J. Morris, the city of New-York, the sole and entire right of making and vending his newly invented Spring Seat and Spring Painted Saddles, within the city and county of Philadelphia, offers them for sale.

At his Saddle and Harness Manufactury, No. 5 North Fifth street.

Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and see the principles on which they are constructed.

Nearly two years trial of the above Saddles in New-York, has rendered comments unnecessary; confident of their utility he offers them to the public, that they may decide on their superiority.

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To Merchants and Others.

JONES & HARRISON, Byers and Scourers, No. 102½ Arch street, four doors above Fifth, begs leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they still continue to Dye, Restore, and Refresh English, India, French and Italian Goods, of every description; and they hope by strict attention, to give general satisfaction.

Mr. Merino shawls cleaned, so as to preserve the colors, Gentlemen's clothes wet or dry scoured, and pressed on improved principles. Ladies' Coats, Dresses, Shawls, &c. dyed to any pattern, or cleaned.

N. B. Articles for mourning at the shortest notice.

april 13—15

JAMES BIRD,

Still continues the BOOT AND SHOE MAKING business, No. 23, North Tenth Street, directly opposite the Chester and Delaware Brewery, and trusts by faithful work and strict attention, to merit a share of public patronage. And all gentlemen and ladies who will favour him with their custom shall be attended to with fidelity. Also keeps a supply of various kinds and qualities on hand, which he can dispose of upon reasonable terms.

feb 15—6

ALEXANDER PARKER,

Thankful for past favours, now offers on reasonable terms at the MOY-

NING BENSING BOTANIC GARDEN, in

Prine Street, (Lower Lane), between Eighth and Eleventh Streets, an extensive variety of Green House Plants, Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Flowering and Medicinal Plants, together with a great collection of Flower and Garden Seeds of the best quality, wholesale and retail. Orders, post paid, particularly attended to.

A. P. has now in blow, a fine collection of Tulips. Public sale on Monday afternoon next, at three o'clock.

may 17—18

JOSEPH RICHARDS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has recommended the Grocer, business in the store, No. 22 NORTH SECOND STREET, adjoining Christ Church, where he has now on hand and for sale, a general and well selected assortment of every article in his line, such as very superior Old Cognac and Bordeaux Brandy, 1st and 4th proof—Holland Gin, Weep Anchor—Jamaica Spirits—Antigua and St. Croix do. L. P. Madeira Wine—Tenerife, Lison, Dry and Sweet Malaga, Port and Claret do in bottles or draft—Cherry Bounce, with an assortment of Cordials and other Domestic Liquor—Fresh Beef, Dead Salted Oil, by the basket or bottle—Greek and Black Teas, of the latest importations in market—Coffee—drown Lump and Loaf Sugar—Bacon Chocolate, No. 1—Philadelphia do—Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Allspice, Pepper and Ginger—Raisins—Powdered shot—Honey—W. I. and Sugar House Molasses—and a variety of articles which it is unnecessary to mention.

aug 10—15

JOHN PAGE,

Informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed to No. 40, Market street, where he has on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a good assortment of Fashionable and Plain HATS, of the first quality, on the lowest terms. All orders will be promptly attended to, and the smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

may 3—15

Cheap Dry Goods and Carpeting.

THE Subscriber is selling off his Stock of Dry Goods and Carpeting at reduced prices, as he has concluded to retire from the Dry Goods business; therefore offers his stock for sale, and will Rent his Store and Cellar. Any person wishing for a good Store and Stand have an opportunity of establishing themselves in his old stand, and in business, at a cheap rate, and if he can only command from 6 to \$8000, he may do a good business, as the custom to this stand is worth one thousand dollars to any person commencing. The whole or any part of his stock is for sale. Apply at No. 48, Market Street, next door to the Washington Museum.

JESSE SHARPLESS.

N. B.—The store and cellar is large and convenient for wholesale or retail.

50 pieces of Rag Carpeting for sale.

feb 8—15

NOTICE to TRAVELLERS.

PASSAGE \$2.50.

Old Columbian Line for New-York,

Via Bordentown & South Amboy, and only 30 miles from New York.

Passenger carriage, leaves the market or north side of Market Street wharf, every day at 11 o'clock. Passengers by this line will arrive at their lodgings early in the evening, take Steam Boat next morning at Amboy, and arrive in New-York by 9 o'clock. The proprietors deem it unnecessary to comment on the advantages that are to be derived by passengers taking this line, as it is supposed they will judge for themselves. Perhaps it will not be amiss to state, that the roads, coaches and horses, are in excellent order.

Any information may be had by applying at No. 13 Market Street. Seats likewise secured there, or with the Captain on board the boat.

JOHN BOWMAN, Jr. AGENT.

Philadelphia. apr 19—20

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